Ewenty-Sebenth Congress.

FIRST SESSION.

IN SENATE,

THURSDAY, July 22, 1841. Mr. SMITH, of Indiana, presented a petition of citizens of Dearbon county in that State, praying Congress for the passage of a general Bankrupt law

Congress for the passage of a general Bankrupt law this session.

Mr. TALLMADGE presented petitions for the same object, from New York, and Reading, Berks county, Pa.

Mr. WRIGHT presented a remonstrance against the same from citizens of New York.

The following resolution submitted, yesterday, by Mr. Clay, of Ala., was adopted:

Resolved. That the Secretary of the Treasury pre pare and lay before the Senate, a list of all articles imported and subject to a duty of less than 20 per cent ad valorem under the existing laws; and, also, restricting the rate of duties paid on each, and the amount of duties paid on each class of these articles, in 1837, 1838 and 1839, with the whole value of these rticles imported in each of these years.

The resolution of Mr. Benton was adopted requesting the President of the United States, to communicate to the Senate the proceedings and report of the Commissioners appointed to examine into the conduct of contractors and agents on the Public Buildings

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Henderson was adopted, calling on the Navy Department to prepare and lay before the Senate, at as early a day as possible, at the next session of Congress, a report on the necessity and propriety of a Naval Depot and Navy Yard at the Gulf of Mexico.

The bill to change the place of trial of General Gratiot, was taken up, and after considerable debate, the question on its presage was negatived: Yeas 19, nays 26.

nays 26.

According to notice of yesterday, Mr. BERRIEN moved to take up the Bankrupt Bill. He said that public attention had been directed anxiously te this measure, as appeared from the numerous memorials presented since they had been in session. The bill was the same as that introduced at an anterior session, with a single change as to the limitation of the time it was to be in force. It contained two principles; the one relating to voluntary bankrupts, and applicable to all persons without limit to the amount of indebtedness; and the other compulsory, and applicable to merchants, retailers, bankers, factors, brokers, underwriters, and marine insurers, the amount of whose writers, and marine insurers, the amount of whose debt must not be less than \$2,000.

The motion was then carried, the bill taken up, and read through by sections, the objects of which, Mr. B. severally and briefly explained.

A debate arose on the fith section, Mr. BARROW

A debate arose on the fith section, Mr. BARROW inquiring if its provisions were not in conflict with those of the second, which was important to Louisiana, as protecting the rights of married women and minors, under their peculiar system.

After explanation on this by Messrs. BERRIEN, HUNTINGTON, WALKER, and BARROW, no

amendment being made, the remainder of the bill was read, and one or two slight modifications adopted. The bill was about being reported to the Senate,

Mr. NICHOLSON said he intended, if offered by no one else, to move an amendment, to include within the provisions of the bill, all banks, whether incorpo rated or not. But as he had not prepared it, on mo-tion of Mr. SMITH, of Ia., with a view to give time for the preparation of amendments, the Senate went into Executive session; and, after which, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, THURSDAY, July 22, 1841.

Mr. KING wished to call up the resolution in quiring into the expediency of establishing a line of lines of armed steamers, but Mr. Morgan objected. The House were then occupied during the whole ses-sion—from ten o'clock till two—in the discussion of the

following resolution, yesterday reported from the Committee on Commerce, by Mr. WINTHROP: Resolved, That a committee of nine members, not more than one of whom shall be from any one State, be appointed by the Chair, to sit during the recess, for the purpose of taking evidence at the principal ports of entry and elsewhere, as to the operation of the existing tariff system and rates of duties on imthe existing tarin system and rates of dutes on im-ports, upon the manufacturing, agricultural, and com-mercial interests of the country, and of procuring gen-erally such information as may be useful to Congress in any revision of the revenue laws which may be

attempted at the next session.

Mr. GILMER concluded his remarks against the resolution—begun yesterday. He concluded by moving to postpone till Monday week.

Mr. C. BROWN, Mr. W. C. JOHNSON, Mr. CUSHING, and Mr. NISBETT addressed the

House in defence of the resolution. Mr. WISE opposed the resolution, during "his rejoinders to Mr. Nisbett. Between these two gen-tlemen the dispute assumed rather a personal characpressions fell from Mr. Wise, which were responded o by Mr. Nisserr; but the details of private disputes in public debate are not deemed worth giving. The occurrence made some confusion, and caused the House to adjourn sooner than usual—at two o'clock.

A message was received from the Pre-nouncing that he had signed the Loan Bill.

IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, July 23, 1841. Resolutions were submitted by Messrs. PHELPS and HENDERSON, which lie over one day.

Mr. PRESTON, from the Committee on Military
Affairs, to which was referred the Fortification bill from the House, reported the same without amend-

The Bankrupt bill was then taken up, and Mr. NICHOLSON offered an amendment to the 1st section, line 21st, which relates to bankers, factors, etc., owing debts to an amount not less than two thousand dollars, providing that all banking corporations, exin which the stock is owned wholly or in part by the State, or for which a State is responsi-ble, chartered for the purpose of issuing notes or evidences of debts, to be put in circulation as money, shall be liable to become bankrupt, according to the provisions of this act. He said it would be observed that the amendment proposed to include banks with-in the provisions of the bill, excepting those which were owned by States. If it were adopted, it would necessary to amend the bill so as to declare when a Bank should be considered bankrupt, and regulating the dividend of its effects, for which he had prepared several amendments, and would offer them, if this prevailed. He should not touch in his remarks the constitutionality of including Banks, but confine himself solely to its expediency and propriety. The pro-vision with regard to Banks was designed to be prospective in its operation, and prevent a recurrence of se disastrous consequences which had resulted from a suspension of specie payments by Banks. There was nothing to which a Bank looked with so much horror as its own destruction, and if this was made a direct consequence of its suspension, it would in a great degree deter them from it. He referred to the celebrated pamphlets of Mr. Gallatin on the currency, who advocated the including of Banks within the providence of Banks.

within the provisions of a Bankrupt act.

Mr. BENTON said the great point which he wished to bring before the Senate was, that in the commencement, the application of Bankrupt laws was directed in England (the country from which we corporations and bankers, and those only. There was not a corporation in England which is not included, except specially exempted by act of Parlia-ment, which had power over them. He held that the entire subject was open, in the same manner, to legislation here. If the provision of the Constitu-tion, which had for years been trampled on and ex-punged, was enforced, compelling banks to pay spe-cie, there would be no need of a National Bank as a

reference to this amendment. In England banking corporations, as artificial persons, were excepted; but he contended that they should be included, and referred in support of this to the pamphlet of Mr. Appleton, of Boston, who united the qualities not only of a distinguished financier and practical business

man, but an intelligent statesman.

Mr. WILLIAMS said there was hardly a possibility, with such a provision as this, that the directors of the Bank would allow it to become in a situation in which the provisions of this act would become ap-plicable. He should with great pleasure vote for the

MI. SEVIER should not vote for the amendment The Bankrupt Bill was advocated on the ground that Congress alone had power to pass an act of this kind, but this was not the case; Maine, Massachusetts, and New York, had already passed them, as applicable to their State banks. Why were they called on, then, to exercise this power? Was it because they had fears that the States who sent them here would not do their duty? He would not, by implication, sanction such a proposition by his vote. If the States had not the power to do it, there might be some plausibility for them to do it here.

Mr. WOODBURY said the effect of a Bankrupt
Law would be to drive out of circulation all depreciated paper; whereas, if suspended banks were permitted to continue in business, their suspended paper
would take the place of a sound currency.

Mr. BERRIEN said he could not vote for the amend-

Mr. BERRIEN said he could not vote for the amendment. He did not doubt the power of Congress to establish a system of bankruptcy, nor was he disposed to feel that the sovereignty of the States was invaded by any legitimate action of this kind. But there were other difficulties which presented themselves against this amendment. The Senate would have been much better prepared to vote for this, had the accompanying amendments intended by the mover been brought forward, on which would be the great difficulty, to carry out this principle practically in detail. Some of the States had applied the provisions of bankruptcy, and had gone beyond that with reference to their individual banks. Would not a conflict arise between the provisions of an act of Congress, and those which existed in the States? The question would be, which act visions of an act of Congress, and those which existed in the States? The question would be, which act should operate? Was it desirable to do this? But suppose the two systems could operate cotemporaneously, a variety of difficulties would then arise in the practical operation of the two acts. The form of the amendment he objected to, as illy designed to conciliate different interests, and as falling short of the main object to be accomplished. The amendment would operate to destroy the elementary grant of the Constitution to Congress, in regard to Bankruptcy, not tending to uniformity in the system, there being a great diversity in the condition of Banks in the same and in different States, as some of the Banks were owned by States and some not. Independently of owned by States and some not. Independently of any other consideration, this amendment ought to be

rejected on that ground.

But apart from these considerations, still he should find in the actual condition of the country, an insuper-able objection to this amendment. In many of the States the Banks were now in a state of suspension, States the Banks were now in a state of suspension, and they proposed to pass a bill by which, without previous warning, these Banks were to be included in the provisions of bankruptcy. This would produce universal distress. Disposed, as he was, to restrain the Banks within all proper limits, he could not, in this state of things, vote for the amendment. He would detain the Senate no longer, as this question had been discussed in full before, and he could not now see the use of a protracted discussion.

now see the use of a protracted discussion.

Mr. NICHOLSON said as the Senator from Geogia had opposed the amendment because the others were not offered, he would state the substance of them, with the declaration that if this prevailed, he would offer them, providing that whenever any banking corporation, except those owned in part or the whole by States, should fail, for thirty days to redeem its notes in specie, they should be liable to become bankrupt; and if, after the 1st of July, 1842, they should decline to redeem their notes in specie, i should be the duty of the Attorney General of the United States, or of the district where the branch was situated, to apply to the Supreme Court for an injunction to restrain the Bank from further dealing, and a dividend to be then made of its effects.

and a dividend to be then made of its effects.

He had still retained the principle of excluding those banks which were in part or the whole owned by States. He did not doubt the constitutionality of including them, but he proposed in the amendment to confine the operations of the bill to a particular class of banks. He did not believe that the Bankrupt bill, as applicable to banks, ought to take place, until sufficient time was given for their resumption. The amendment, then, would be fixing the time prospectively for this to commence operation, to a distance when ample opportunity would be given for the banks to resume.

he banks to resume.

His object was to obtain an expression of opinion His object was to obtain an expression of opinion, and if the amendment prevailed, he should propose his others, and that they, with the bill, be referred back to the Committee. With reference to the arguments of his friend from Arkansas, (Mr. Sevier.) it was clear, that if they depended on the action of the States, a uniform system would never be adopted applicable to all Banks, scattered as they were through twenty-six States. It was on this ground, and not from a distrust of the intelligence of the States, that

e brought this forward.

Mr. WALKER said the project of including Mr. WALKER said the project of including Banks had always been favorable to him, since it was first proposed in 1837. He believed were this included in a Bankrupt bill; it might pass both Houses with almost perfect unanimity, and he was very sorry to hear the Senator from Georgia oppose this. What was the ground of his objections? The difficulty of settling the details? This might be urged with equal force to a Bankrupt law, in any of its operations. As to the clashing of this law with State law, there would be no difficulty, because the Supreme Court had twice decided that the laws passed by Congress took precedence. Why was the power by Congress took precedence. Why was the power to regulate commerce given to the General Govern-ment, when each State to some extent regulated its own commerce? It was to produce uniformity throughout the States; and so with a Bankrupt law. It was said that we were not to exercise this, because it was infringing on State power; he would tell those ne objection, that it was an argument grainst the Constitution and the whole interests the country. The States were as much interested in having a specie currency in the States adjacent to uniformity which had nearly broken up commerce. Every State in the Union had an equal interest in because of their constant interchanges with each other. The power given by the several States to this Government, was the same as they originally possessed, with the restriction only, that of unifor

Mr. SEVIER, as his friends did not precisely un-

derstand his position, proceeded to recapitulate the grounds he had taken, and urged further reasons against the amendment.

Mr. BAYARD gave his views, in support of the principle of the amendment. He should not vote or it, because it was defective, and was not sufficiently comprehensive in its provisions. He moved to strike out the following part of the amendment: "except those in which the stock is owned wholly or in part by the State, or for which a State is re Mr. HENDERSON spoke at some length, and de

clared that he should vote for the amendment. Mr. CLAY, of Alabama, entertained difficulties a any rate, as to the powers of Congress to intermeddle with State corporations. In the Convention that framed the Constitution, the question of giving the right to this Government to create corporations was voted down by eight to three. When he connected with this fact, that clause of the Constitution that that all powers not granted therein remained with the States or the people, he conceived this to be one of the reserve powers of the States.—He consequently doubted their power to interfere at all with State corporations, but when the amendment was made so much broader, he could not hesitate a moment to go against it. The State of Alabama had a State bank and four branches which were owned exclusively by the State, and she also owned a proportion in other banks. Under this view he could not vote for this amendment, and thereby agree to have the State of Alabama brought up be fore any tribunal as a bankrupt. So far as regarded the States or any portion of the interest of his State or any other, he should not vote for it.

Mr. SMITH, of Connecticut, said a bank which had a sound capital, would not fear the operation of this bill. As all the banks in his State were sound, it was a matter of little interest to his State, whether the amendment was adopted or not. It had been urged against the amendment, that it would tend to bring the powers of the General Government and the State Governments into conflict, but the issue night as well be made now as at any time.

Mr. BENTON said many of his friends were repared to vote on this amendment, and he would opose that it be printed, and lie over till to-morrow norning.
Mr. BERRIEN said the matter had been repeat

odly before the Senate, and as they were much be-nind the House, he hoped no delay would be made. Mr. BENTON then moved to lay the bill on the able, which was carried : Ayes 20, noes 17.

Mr. CLAY then gave notice that he should move of take up the Bank Bill to-morrow. Mr. TALLMADGE moved to go into Executive

Mr. CLAY moved to take up the Bankrupt Bill low; and on that called the yeas and nays. Mr. TALLMADGE withdrew his motion, and the question being on the motion to take up the Bankrupt Bill, Mr. CLAY appealed to the friends of the bill to suffer them to go on with it now, and not wait in this manner for the various amendments, greatly re-

tarding the bill, as they had a mass of business on their table. The question was then taken, and the Senate de eid d, by the following vote, to take up the bill :

YEAS-Messrs, Barrow, Bates, Berrien, Choate YEAS—Messrs, Barrow, Bates, Berrien, Choate Clay, of Kentucky, Clayton, Dixon, Evans, Henderson, Huntington, Kerr, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Mouton, Phelps, Porter, Simmons, Smith, of Ia., Southard, Tallmadge, Walker, White, Williams, Woodbridge, Young—27.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Archer, Bayard, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay, of Alabama, Fulton, Graham, King, Linn, McRoberts, Nicholson, Pierce, Prentiss, Preston, Sevier, Smith, of Connecticut,

Prentiss, Preston, Sevier, Smith, of Connecticus Sturgeon, Tappan, Woodbury, Wiight-22.

The question then recurred on the amendment the amendment, which was adopted, as follows:

YEAS.—Mosers. Allen, Archer, Bates, Bayard Berrien, Choate, Clay, of Ky., Clayton, Evans, Graham, Henderson, Huntington, Mangum, Miller, Phelps, Poster, Preston, Rives, Simmons, Southard, Tallmadge, Walker, Williams, Woodbridge—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Barrow, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay, of Ala., Dixon, Fulton, King, Linn, McRoberts, Mouton, Nichol-on, Pierce, Prentiss, Sevier, Smith, of Ind., Stargeon, Tappan, White, Woodbury, Wright, Young—22.

The question then being on the amendment

amended.

Mr. CALHOUN said his opinion of the unconstitutionality of this amendment remained unchanged. It was not a case of comprehending corporations made by themselves but by the States. The amendment assumed that the States could not do their duty, or would not, if they could. He would not go into an argument; his object was simply to say that he deemed it both unconstitutional and inexpedient.

Mr. W RIGHT believed that consideration for the interests of the country strongly urged Congress to establish a system of bankruptcy, applicable to existing banks, and in this respect it would do more for regulating the currency than any National Bank that the ingenuity of man could devise.

genuity of man could devise.

Mr. CALHOUN said if the Bank bill passed no provision of this kind would be applicable to it, and thus their own Bank would not be affected by this Bankrupt Law, to which they subjected all other Mr. WOODBRIDGE said the act of bringing into

existence a corporation, involved many powers of so-vereignty, and the corporation was to be under the control of that sovereignty only. In this view of the case, he could not concede the power of the General Government over the Banks created by the States, and should you exists the amountment. and should vote against the amendment.

The amendment, as amended, was then rejected by

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Bates, Bayard, Benton, Buchanan, Linn, McRoberts, Nicholson, Pierce, Smith, of Connecticut, Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, Williams, Woodbury, Wright—16.

NAYS—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Berrien, Calhoun, Choate, Clay, of Alabama, Clay, of Kentacky, Clayton, Cuthbert, Dixon, Evans, Fulton, Graham, Henderson, Huntington, Kerr, King, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Mouton, Phelps, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Sevier, Simmons, Smith, of Indiana, Southard, Tallmadge, White, Woodbridge—34.

Mr. WRIGHT moved to amend the bill by strik ing out the last proviso of the 2d section of the bill, which provides that nothing in this act shall be construed to annul or impair any lawful rights of married women, or minors, or any leins, mortgages, or other securities on property, real or personal, which may be valid by the laws of the States respectively, and which are not inconsistent with the provision of the

second and fifth sections of the act.

This was discu-sed by Messrs. WRIGHT, MOUTON, BERRIEN, WALKER, HUNTINGTON, nd PRENTISS Mr. TAPPAN moved an adjournment; which

was negatived: Yeas 16, nays 23.

The question recurring on the amendment of Mr.
WRIGHT, it was negatived as follows:
YEAS—Messrs. Benton, Clay, of Alabama, Fulton, King, Linn, McRoberts, Nicholson, Pierce, Prentiss, Sevier, Sturgeon, Tappan, White, Williams, Woodbury, Wright, Young—17.
NAYS—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Bates, Berrien, Choate, Clay, of Kentucky, Clayton, Dixon, Evans, Graham, Henderson, Huntington, Kerr, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Mouton, Phelps, Porter Preston, Rives, Simmons, Smith, of Conn., Smith, of Indiana, Southard, Tallmadge Walker, Woodbridge—29.

Mr. McROBERTS moved an amendment to strike out, in the 2d section, 17th line, the words "more than two months," (which is the least time that any ransaction's entered into with the bankrupt, before the ling of the petition against him shall not be invalida-

ted by this act.)
This, after a brief discussion by Messrs. McRO-BERTS and BERRIEN, was rejected without a divi ion.

Mr. YOUNG offered an amendment to the 1st see ion, sixth line, after the word "debts," to insert-"which shall not have been created, in conse-quence of defalcation as a public officer, or as an executor, guardian, or trustee, or while acting in any

other than his usual capacity. This was rejected, without a division. The bill was then reported to the Senate, when the amendments of the Committee were agreed to. Mr. YOUNG renewed the motion for his amendment. He said he had but little feeling on the bill out would vote for it, if the amendment was adopt ed. He would not without, as he could not consen to include in the benefits of the act, swindlers, de

falcators, etc.

Mr. WALKER thought a man who misapplied so sacred a thing as trust funds, should not have the benefits of this act. Mr. CLAY was equally opposed to swindlers defalcators, and would vote for the amendment.

After a slight modification of another portion of the bill to conform to this, the amendment was agreed to without a division. The question of engrossing the bill to a third reading was then taken, and carried, by the following

YEAS-Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Bates, Berrien Choate, Clay, of Kentucky, Clayton, Dixon, Evans, Graham, Henderson, Huntington, Mangum, Miller Phelps, Porter, Preston, Rives, Simmons, Smith, o Indiana, Southard, Tallmadge, Walker, White, Wil

liams, Woodbridge—26.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay, of Alabama, Cuthbert, Fulton, King, Linn, McRoberts, Mouton, Nicholson, Pierce, Prentiss, Sevier, Smith, of Connecticut, Sturgeon Tappan, Woodbury, Wright, Young-22. On motion, the Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

FRIDAY, July 23, 1841. REVISION OF THE TARIFF.

Mr. WINTHROP'S resolution, (reported from the Committee on Commerce,) for the appointment of a ommittee of nine to collect facts relative to a revision of the Tariff-was resumed as the unfinished business

f ye terday. Mr. RHETT addressed the House, during "the hour," with much animation, in opposition to the re-solution, and also to the "bill relative to duties and drawbacks," lately reported by Mr. Fillmore, from the Committee on Ways and Means. He denounced both measures as insidious attempts to destroy the Compromise Act. He replied, more particularly, to the arguments of Mr. Cushing presented yesterday He argued against the constitutionality of any protect tive tariff whatever.

An attempt was made, after Mr. Rhett had concluded, to go into Committee of the Whole on the Revenue bill; but it failed, (yeas 87, nays 115,) though was urged by Mr. Fillmore in making the motion that as the debate had already extended over that bill t would be better to have it regularly under consid ration, that the whole subject might be discussed to

Mr. T. B. KING then addressed the House in favor of the resolution.

Mr. J. P. KENNEDY (Chairman of the Commit

tee on Commerce) then made a powerful argument in favor of the resolution, in favor of a revis tariff, and in favor of a system of protective duties.— He insisted that the compromise itself was based on the principle of protection. He was willing to sustain that Compromise Act if it should afford sufficient pro tection to our manufactures, - he believed now that i would afford such protection,—but if it should not, he did not he sitate to say that he would have it notwithstanding the Compromise. He concluded with de precating the further prolongation of the debate on his subject after two days thus occupied. fore, with apologies for so doing, moved the previous

Before the decision of the seconding of the previous question, a call of the House was ordered, and pro-ceeded in until a large number of the absentees had

eported themselves. A motion was then made to lay on the table, which was lost: Yeas 88, navs 113. The previous question being seconded, the main uestion was ordered to be put: Yeas 101, nays 100! The resolution was then passed: Yeas 106, nays

After a period of confusion among various motions Mr. McKEON obtained the floor. At the request o some of his friends he moved an adjournment, first exacted from the Speaker the most particular as surance that he should have the floor to-morrow case of adjournment, or to-day, if the motion failed.

The yeas and nays being ordered on the motion to adjourn, it was lost: Yeas 87, nays 115. A motion was then made to reconsider the vote just taken on the passage of the resolution.
Upon this motion Mr. McKEON made his speech

against any revision of the tariff, and Mr. STOKELEY addressed the House in a warm and effective speech in favor of the resolution as necessary a contemplated revision of the tariff after the expi

ration of the Compromise act. The House adjourned at five minutes past three the previous question, moved by Mr. Proffit, then pending on the motion to reconsider.

THE MADISONIAN.

WASHINGTON CITY.

SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1841.

IN THOSE THINGS WHICH ARE ESSENTIAL LET THERE BE UNITY-IN NON-ESSENTIALS, LIBERTY; AND IN ALL THINGS CHARITY .- Augustin.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.

There are at least half a million of men in the United States, and probably many more, who will be gratified to learn that the Senate yesterday passed to its third reading (which is considered tantamount to its passage) the bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy.

The motion of the Opposition to amend the bill so as to include State corporations, was rejected by a vote of 34 to 18.

The House has been for two days past engaged in discussing the resolution relative to the raising of a special committee on the revision of the Tariff.

MR. SPEAKER WHITE.

The admirable manner in which the House of Representatives has, of late, moved forward in despatching the business which has come before it, has disappointed the editor of the Globe exceedingly. He first vented his spleen against what he denominated the "gag law." But finding that which he calls the gag law to be one of the most popular and admirable rules ever adopted by that body, he now turns upon the SPEAKER and berates him. The energy, decision, and promptness of that officer, in the discharge of his aborious and responsible duties, stand in the way of the Opposition tactics. They hoped, by delay and procrastination, to defeat the measures demanded by the condition of the country. Their business, from the beginning, has been to clog the wheels at every step. But the Speaker has taken care to keep the wheels in motion, so far as the progress of business has depended on him. This accounts for the abusive and virulent attacks of the Globe. As the Globe is seldom or never guilty of representing things truly, and is always to be taken by contraries, and in a reversed sense, the inference to be drawn from its assault upon the Speaker is, that he discharges the difficult and arduous duties of his station in a faithful, just, upright, and highly acceptable manner.

REMOVALS AND APPOINTMENTS.

It is not strange that the piteous wailing of persons ho have been removed from office by the present Administration, either for incompetency, or, as is more often the case, for grossly improper interference rn the party politics of the country, and the lachrymose artieles occasionally served up in the Globe, either in the form of communications from the poor suffering innocents themselves, or in the editorials of that print, should excite something of sympathy among all persons possessed of ordinary human feelings. But we must be allowed to say, that, however much such feelings honor the hearts of those whol entertain them, they ought not to be allowed to interfere with the strict and equable discharge of the imperative duties in this regard, of the President and heads of Depart-

It is not to be supposed for a moment that removals from offices are made without cause, as the persons removed would have us believe, or as some of the suffering saints would represent, because they have only done their duty too well-for in nine cases out of ten, the locofoco office-holders, both in Washington and throughout the country, were ex officio and by condi-In almost every town and village, the post offices, custom houses, and land offices, if the incumbents where they were situated happened, as was usually the case, to be friendly to the late Administration, were openly used and known as the political headquarters of all the "small beer" politicians, and party hacks, in the region round about. There, their private meetings and caucuses were always held; and if any such trifling matters as " blank paper and twine" were needed in the course of their party operations, "my Government" was always able to furnish them; if money was needed, an assessment upon the salaries of these office-holders was always a ready means of raising it. Were partizan circulars and documents to be circulated, postage free, at the expense of an impoverished Post Office Department, postmasters and their deputies and clerks throughout the country, and others in the Departments here at head quarters, were always at hand to fold and frank, and direct them, with materials belonging to the Government, and during the hours which they were paid for, and bound to employ in working for the public. Were the letters, papers, and documents, of Whigs to be detained, or opened, villains in office were always ready to do the deed. Were white voters to be challenged or bullied, and driven away from the polls, custom house officers, tide-waiters, postmasters, and their hired menials and assassins, were always at hand, to do the bidding of

those upon whose re-election their own fate depended. Was it necessary to throw dust in the eyes of the people, in order to convince them that, in disapproving the sub-Treasury, or any other scheme for enslaving them, by first making them beggars, they were acting without knowledge, such emissaries as your Johnsons, and Tappans, and Allens, and Garlands, and myriads of other "small intelligences" in office, high and low, were always at hand, to insult the understanding and moral sense of the community, by their absurd sophistry and low-lived appeals to all the base passions in others, by which they themselves were ac-

And shall it now be said, that when some of the very men who have in this manner assisted in bringing ruin upon the land, and in keeping the people in bondage, plundering, or allowing others to plunder, the treasures of the nation, drawn from the earnings of the people themselves, rioting and rolling in luxury and wealth and in the midst of all their tawdry splendor, shocking the common sense of the community by calling themselves the exclusive Democrats of the country and denouncing their honest and industrious opponents as "Aristocrata"-defaming every man of talents who dared oppose them-desecrating the memory of the dead, and attempting to desrroy the hard earned military renown of our glorious Republic-shall it be said, we ask, that when these are removed from the places they have disgraced and desecrated, that coldblooded, hard-hearted "proscription" is at work with the "bloody guillotine?"

We wish to see justice and the strict requirements of duty fully carried out. Justice, tempered with mercybut let the consideration of the mercy which is due to the feelings of an insulted and suffering people, not be forgotten. Let it be that mercy which prevails on the judicial bench, and which never interferes with solemn duty and justice. Let it be the mercy which every man shows to a servant who has allowed his affairs to go to ruin, or who has for years robbed and plundered his too confiding employer.

The quality of "magnanimity" exercised towards those who, notwithstanding their contemptible obsequiousness, if they still had the power, would cut the throats of those who have just disarmed them, is too

prevalent among some of our political friends high in lective and other offices; but we are certain that so ong as the people see around them the desolation tha these very men have made in their desperate attempt to enslave the country, so long as the thousands of once happy and prosperous families, suddenly dragged down from the affluence obtained by years of hones industry and successfully applied talent, continue to live in poverty, so long as the grass grows over the graves of the hundred of broken-hearted fathers, and nusbands who were sent to their untimely end by the ruin brought upon them by a relentless war upon all their best interests-and so long as their memories are reserved and their tombs are wept over, by their orphan children and widowed wives, so long will the PEOPLE demand that the spoilers be driven out from the places from which they have for years past hu led destruction upon an oppressed and down-trodden people. What though these men have families, wives and children? Have not those who have been thrown out of employment by the party to which the office holders belong, and which they have perverted their offices to sustain, also wives and children, and dependent relatives ? Is it just that they should live in idleness and luxury, while these would gladly receive for a year's support the amount expended in a single month by these lordly "Democrats" and their families?

Is it proper to say, that to remove these men turn them out to starvation and ruin?

The world is before them-the broad and fertile West spreads her juxuriant and sunny prairies and oble forests to the view of those who are too honest and independent to eat the bread of idleness and dependence. The uncultivated lands of Virginia and of other adjacent States, will richly repay the labor of hose who are not too lazy to work. The uneducated children of the country need instruction. The various occupations and professions of life are all open

Let, then, these men who complain that their lifestate in the offices of the Government have been inaded, follow the example of those "Aristocratic Whigs," the present Secretaries of State and of the Preasury, and of others in office who might be named, and by the exercise of industry, talent and perseverance, if they possess either, win for themselves name and standing which depend not upon the success of any political party, but which is the reward of honesty as well as of industry, perseverance and ta-

We now say to all concerned, that the PEOPLE expect, and require their agents in power here, to regard their voice, which demands a cleansing of th Augean stables," and a thorough reorganization of the Government service at home and abroad

Mr. Jefferson's rule was to put a majority of the friends of his administration into office. This rule is adopted by every ruling party in the formation of all their committees, commission boards, &c. This Jeffersonian rule, we trust, will be adop ed and carried out by the present administration. The public expect it-duty requires it.

The Globe mistakes its man, if it supposes that any of its miserable "saft sawder" will, in the slightest degree, receive the notice of President Tyler. His principles of action have been defined—his policy is known. He desires to discharge his duties as becomes the President of a great nation. But he will not court an enemy, nor desert a friend.

"THE CAUSE WHY."

Question. What makes the opposition so violent their hostility to the Fiscal Bank Bill, and the other measures proposed by the friends of the Administration?

Answer. Because those measures are calculated to afford relief from the evils brought upon the country by the late Administration. The People, by discarding from their confidence those who now make such outery, promised themselves reform and relief: but these Opposition gentlemen determined that they shall have neither, if they can prevent it. Hence their furious hostility to the measures in progress .- Grain Market is dull, and a reduction is anticipated. They appear determined that the country shall be as | The quoted rates, however, are—Ge bad off under this Administration, as it was under that Ohio \$5,25 a \$5,50; Michigan \$5,25 a \$5,37. of Mr. Van Buren, if it be in their power to prevent any change in its condition.

The truth is, Doctor Van Buren and his medical ssociates, cannot endure to see the patient recover under the treatment of others, lest it may throw discredit upon their own professional character. The bitterness of the Opposition may, therefore, be regarded as an unequivocal recommendation of the neasures they oppose; whilst their approbation would throw doubt upon any which should have their acqui-

The great body of the People were tired and dishas been at any time since his arrival in Washington. justed with the miserable quackery of that school of politicians, whence we now hear so much denunciation. They tried their nostrums to their hearts' content. They have "thrown their physic to the dogs," and will have "no more of it." All they have to do with them now, is to contrive some way to pay off the enormous bills they have brought in!

The polite Petronius of the Globe calls Mr. Ewing "butcher," and can the reader imagine why such an epithet should be applied to a Cabinet Minister, by an ex-Court Journal? Why, the Globe pretends he nas cut off "all the little ones at one fell swoop." And how many did all these "little ones," about whom the Globe sheds so many crocodile tears, number? Exactly three. Mr. Huntington removed four. But out of three hundred clerks Mr. Ewing has removed three! And is 'nt that a subject for tears and wo! If for that, Mr. Ewing is "a butcher," what is General Jackson and Mr. Van Buren? who probably turned out a thousand times three, and the official journal elessing them as they went, with "root hog or die!"

THE KNICKERBOCKER.-Mr. Hampton has left the July number of this favorite monthly. It can be had at the Periodical Agency on Pennsylvania avenue, near Beere's hotel. Among the interesting articles, we have been struck with several that will interest the reader more than usual. "Moderation vs. Tectotalism." and the "Battle of New Orleans," with an engraving; "Life's a moment, Death 's another;" " the Bird of Araby," by the lamented Willis Gaylord Clark.

Mr. ALLEN : I have been very much annoyed of late by a band of young men, or half grown boys, (I don't know which term may suit them best,) who congregate at the corner of 10th street and Pennsylvania avenue, and break the still quiet of the midnight hour by singing songs, whistling, loud and boisterous talking, &c.

Now, I am very fond of a serenade occasionallysay two nights in the week-when the music is good; but to be so disturbed every night, by these most miscrable ameteurs, is absolutely insufferable. Therefore, if these boys do not take this friendly hint,

I shall, for my own sake, and in behalf of the neigh-

borhood, be under the necessity of informing their

mothers, for I am sure they do not "know they are out" every night. NEW PUBLICATION—"Charges preferred against Don Joaquin Velasquez de Leon, and Don Pedro Fernandez del Castillo, members of the Board of Commissioners, under the Convention of Aprill1, 1839, on the part of the Republic of Mexico, addressed to the President of the United States, by

Orazio de Attellis Santangelo, a citizen of the United States, with twenty-three documents." To be had at R. FARNHAM'S, Penn. Av. bejuly 22-3tis

OFFICIAL.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT. By and with the advice and consent of the Senate. CUSTOM HOUSE OFFICERS.

COLLECTORS. WILLIAM H. ALLEN, New Bedford, Mass THOMAS H. BOND, OSWEGO, N. Y.

SURVEYORS. Peleg Aborn, Pawtuxet, Rhode Island. SAMUEL ATKINSON, Wheeling, Virginia. DENNIS M. WILLIAMS, Nottingham, Maryland.

New York Correspondence.

New York, July 22J, 1841.

The Bank Question is with us, as doubtless with you, the all-absorbing topic, and is earnestly, universally discussed. I think the prevailing sentiment now is-Clay's bill first, but Ewing's far, very far, before none. A week since it was Clay's bill or nothing.

A very great change in public sentiment here has been wrought here by the publication in the Commercial of two letters from your city, discussing the whole subject in a familiar, frank and forcible manner, setting forth the obstacles which prevent the establishment of an old fashioned Bank, and showing that for all truly fiscal and national purposes, Mr. Ewing's Bank will be efficient and sufficient. Fortified by these letters, the friends of that plan at length take ground decidedly in its favor, and I think are now nunerous and gaining ground daily.

The fact is, the mass of hostility here to Mr. Ewing's plan is founded in misapprehension. The general understanding is, that a Bank on that plan could do nothing at all, except in the States authorizing it to establish branches therein -that it could not even transact the business of the Treasury or collect its own debts. This error was first clearly exposed by the letters in the Commercial, and, so far as it is corrected, the change of position from hostility to approval of that bill is almost a matter of course.

For my own part, I not only believe Mr. Ewing right in seeking to confine the power to discount on local paper to those States which should sanction it, but I go further: I object on grounds of expediency to the power to discount at all. Mr. WALKER's proposition, so gruffly rejected on Tuesday, is just right .-Confine the Bank strictly to an Exchange business, make it a purchaser and seller of bona fide Bills of Exchange, foreign and domestic, and this only, so far s discounting is concerned, and you at once strengthen the Bank and disarm opposition. Such a Bank would be raised out of the sphere of State hostility, or Bank rivalry. It would have the best business in the country almost entirely to itself. It would be properly and usefully a National institution, doing that portion of the business of the country which local Banks cannot do advantageously, and leaving them the rest undivided, undisturbed. Such a Bank, in my judgment, would do double the good; incur far fewer losses, earn greater profits, and provoke infinitely less hostility than any Bank discounting notes can do. What Congress may do, I will not predict; but whatever may be the privileges accorded to the Bank, I do trust that its directors will resolve to confine their operations to Exchanges simply. Every dollar thus employed will directly benefit the Producing and Commercial interests; which loans some

Stocks are lower to-day. U. S. Bank closed at 17 3-8; N. Am. Trust 8 1-4; Ohio Sixes 94 1-2; City Fives 84 1-2; Indiana Fives 57 1-4; Illinois Sixes

The Comptroller of the State Finances offers for sale some \$300,000 of Mortgages to redeem the issues of suspended Banks. The sale will take place on the 3d of August.

Foreign Exchange rules 8 a 8 1-2. In Domestic

there is very little change to notice. Cotton is firm at former quotations. Ashes higher: Pots \$5,50; Pearls not inquired for. The Flour and

Saratoga is filling with visiters. The hot weather is favorable; but thus far Washington and 'hard times' have kept it rather bare. This week for the first time the best Hotels are overflowing.

Yours, We are sorry to learn from authentic sources, that President Tyler is seriously, though, we believe, not

dangerously indisposed - The papers, passim. We are happy to state that the above is not altogether true. The President, although slightly indisposed a week since, is now in as good health as he

From the St. Louis New Era, Extra, July 17. ANOTHER GREAT BANK ROBBERY.

NINETY THOUSAND DOLLARS STOLEN An Express arrived in town this morning, from Jacksonville, Illinois, bringing a handbill, announcing the robbery of the Branch of the State Bank of Illi-nois, of about 90,000 dollars. We copy it—

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD. The Branch of the State Bank of Illinois, at Jucksonville, was robbed last night (Sunday, the 11th inst.)
The doors were entered by false keys. The following is the probable amount taken by the robber, to wit \$78,000 of paper; about \$47,000 of the above was in Parent Banz paper, the balance mostly in notes of the Branches, and Bank of Illinois. About \$8,000 in gold, and 3 or \$4,000 in silver. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the money and the detection of the robber.

J. P. WILKINSON, President.

We learn, in addition to what is stated, that the ooks, papers and evidences of debt, were cut up, mu-

tilated and destroyed by the robbers-for the have been several persons engaged in it; and that part of the Banking house was occupied as a residence, MR. SPEAKER WHITE.

Jacksonville, July 12, 1841.

We were apprehensive, from the loose rein which the Speaker held during the first ten days or two weeks of the ession, that he would prove an inefficient presiding officer. But all fears are banished From all accounts, he makes an able and efficient Speaker—sympathizing cordially with the ma-jority, anh urging forward the business of the House with great despatch. The forbearance which at once sprung from the novelty of his position is succeeded by a quickness and energy, which make him all that a good Speaker should be.—Rich. Whig.

Lieut. Hunter's Steamer, "Germ," made its appearance last week at Elizabeth City, N. C.—causing all the natives to stare and wonder. It passed through all the natives to stare and wonder. the Dismal Swamp Canal at the rate of six miles an hour "without producing as much ripple as an ordinary canal boat"—and thus removing "all doubts of the practicability of navigating canals by steam, without injury to the banks."—Ib.

HISTORY OF SOUTH CAROLINA, by G.
W. Simms, author of "The Partisan," "The
Yemassee," &c., from its first discovery, 1 vol., 1840.
MARTIN'S HISTORY OF NORTH CARO-LINA, from the earliest period, in two volumes, just received for sale by

F. TAYLOR. july 22 SHERIDAN'S DRAMATIC WORKS-Com-D plete in one volume, (thin octavo) new edition. London, 1840—edited, with a biography and critical notices, by Leigh Hunt—price \$1 50. Just imported

a few copies only) by july 22 THE RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF MER-CHANT SEAMEN, according to the general Maritime Law, and the statutes of the United States, 1 vol., 1841, by George Ticknor Curtis, of the Boston Bar, this day received for sale by

july 22

F. TAYLOR.

F. TAYLOR